The Sentinel.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Coming Attractions at the Various Local Theaters for the Current Week.

"A Hoop of Gold" and "May Blossom at the Grand-Wilbur Opera Company and "Crimes of London" at Hnglish's-The Museum and Zoo-Notes.

"A ROOP OF GOLD" AT THE GRAND. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday even-Inco next, and Wednesday matineee, the attraction at the Grand Opera House will be Lennox & Co.'s great spec-Secular meledrama, entitled "A Hoop by the noted author, Mortimer Murdoch, Esq. It comes highly recommended by the press of other cities, at d has the prestige of a 700-night ran in London, as well as several weeks in New York. This is its second season in America and its success is unabated. It will be presented here with many new and novel stage effects, a car load of special scenery and a most excellent cast, including F. Herbert, Scott Walters, Walter Lennox, D. R. Young, Arthur Moulton. Marcus Moriarity, T. J. Branick, W. H. Clarke, James Thornton, E. D. Howard, Misses Beatrice Leib, Josephine Laurens, Ada Morton, Marion Lester, May Parker and others.

"MAY BLOSSOM" AT THE GRAND. On next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, January 15, 16 and 17, there will be presented at the Grand Opera House what the Madison Square Theater regards as its most signal triumph since the days when "Hazel Kirks" was first produced. We refer to the play of "May Blossom," by David Belasco. The popularity of this drama has been almost phenomenal. It enjoyed a run of six consecutive months at the home theater, and was then withdrawn in the full tide of Buccess to meet contracts which had been York. Critics agree almost unanimously in calling it "the second 'Hazel Kirke," and predict that it will outstrip "Hazel" in the hearts of the public. It will be produced here with the entire original scenery and effects of the New York run-also the entire original cast, which embraces Miss Georgia Cayvan, Jos. Wheelock, Benj. Maginley, Foruest Robinson, W. H. Crompton and others. The play and players have been winning golden opinions on all sides. WILBUR OPERA COMPANY AT ENGLISH'S.

To-morrow night, at English's Opera House, the Wilbur Opera Company com-me ice a limited engagement of three nights, with Wednesday matinee, presenting that heightest and best work of Charles Lecocq, "Girafle-Girofla," Monday and Wednesday venings, and the success, "The Little Duke," Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee. Indianapelis has had very little opera this season, and the company, one of There are, for instance, no land mailform excellence, should do a large busi- laws, and as to the laws governing bess, in view of the further reduction of the District, or under which the Government of the District prices during this engagement. The com-pany has appeared here frequently and given satisfaction, and this season the organization is considerably strengthened. The principals are M. Chapman, Mr. J. E. Conly, Miss Suse Kirwin and Miss Georgie Knowlton. Four members of the organization reside in this city. The Pittsburg Commercial says: pany. Miss Kirwin took the part of 'Fa-"The Little Duke' suits the Wilbur Combrice.' It was her first appearance here as a man, and she makes a more charming man than she does a woman. Miss Annie Myer was a charming 'Blanche.' She sang with spirit, and won the first place with the audience. The company is stronger than when it appeared here last season." The scale of prices will range ten, twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty cents during this engagement.

"CRIMES OF LONDON." "The Crimes of London" will be given at English's Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matine. "The what lurid melodrama, as its title indicates, but the probabilities are not unduly strained by the plot, which is rather a series of tableaux than the firmly welded links of a consecutive narrative. Some of the climaxes are sensational in a high degree, and all are effective. The piece is well staged and the at aracters in competent hands.

THE 200. The management at the favorite West End amusement theater have prepared a new and varied bill for this week. The Zoo folks keep up with the times, and manage to secure the best specialty attractions that are in the country.

The old Park Theater has been almost forgotten in the new attractions now offered by the Museum management in the old build ing. Ledies and children now have a firstclass place of entertainment where they may go alone and enjoy themselves for an hour for a very email sum.

The reduced prices of admission at the Grand continue to make it more popular than ever.

Miss Susie Kerwin, of the Wilbur Opera

Company, comes with a splendid reputation as a delightful singer and good actress. Miss Mable and Julia Nichols, Miss Ida

Howell and Mr. Charles K. Black, of the Wilbur Opera Company, are residents of this The attractions at the Grand Opera House following "May Blossom," are Mr. Gill's

Burlesque Comedy Company in "Two Bad Men," for three nights, and "Fritz" Emmet for three nights. Both are strong cards. The Wigwam Rink announces an attract-Ive feature for Tuesday evening next, in the way of a "neektie and apron party," the lady wearing the largest apron to receive as a prize a pair of skates, and the possessor of

the largest necktie to receive a similar prize.

For Friday evening a "couple race" is prom-Georgia Cayvas, who plays the title part In "May Blossom," assumed the leading role in "Cidipus," the Greek play, which was produced a few years ago at Booth's Theater. The seal fur business, the hunting and fish-Although, at that time, scarcely more than ing productions, the timber of the richly

European inventors intend to utilize pofuse of households and hotels, and to convert it into alcohol by the following process: The refuse is placed in a vessel, and water and sulphuric acid are added; the whole is bested at 77° C. for an hour, and then boiled unul all the starch contained in the mass has been converted into sugar. The mixture is now left to cool in order to allow fermensat on to take place, and the vessel is kept bermetically closed. The fermentation profinces a "must," which is distilled by any of the usual methods.

Much of our sin is owing to our disturbing ourselves too much about our duty. Instead of yielding a glad obedience from hour to ch far forward into the future, which nd our present reach, and torment ourshould be ashamed of if they related to pain nd danger.-Harriet Martingau.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Usual Weekly Budget From the National Capital-Governor Kinkead, Mrs. Carlisle, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Among the recent srrivals in Washington is that of Hon. John H. Kinkead, the first Governor of our far-off and little known possessions, Alaska. It is a curious fact that after paying \$7,000,000 for Alasza, after having found it, even as an unorganized Territory, bringing an annual income of a quarter of a million dollars into the Treasury, and after knowing that the people of that section were actually suffering for some organized form of government, the authoriteis should have been nearly twenty years in taking steps to organize the simplest form of civil government there. And it is equally curious that after the law was enacted organizing this Government and providing means for carrying it into operation the Governor of that country should find it necessary to come here to urge that the work be done.

"You see," said Governor Kinkead, as he sat in his comfortable room at Welcker's and stroked his gray beard thoughtfully, 'you see it was a six months' task to get a letter here and get action of any sort. It seems strange, don't it? But it is a fact. You see we only have mails once a month from there. Then it takes a month for a letter to make the trip after it gets started. Then so little is known here about the situation there that it would be almost impossible to cover the ground in one letter so that it would not be found necessary to ask some further questions, and the result might be that the session of Congress would be past before action could be had. So I thought it best to come and press my recommendations in person. I have not yet had an opportunity to learn the cause of the delay, but it is nevertheless a fact that much of the ma-chinery which the act organizing the District of Alaska authorized and directed has not yet been supplied. Even if all that the act contemplated had been supplied it would



have been quite insufficient to meet the wants of that great and very valuable country. But instead of that we have There are, for instance. no land ment is to be administered, we have no definite information. The organic act directs the Attorney General to forthwith compile and cause to be printed and supplied to us such laws and parts of laws as are applicable to the duties of Governor, Attorney, Judge Clerk, Marshal and Commissioners, but although those officers were most of them there, the laws were not presented for their guidance, and we were entirely without them, and even without instructions of any sort. On my arrival there the commander of the naval station, who had been maintaining a police in Sitka, turned the force over to me, so that I was compelled either to assume the obligation or else run the risk of troubles growing out of dismissal of the entire force. The insufficiency of the present taws is shown by the fact that, although Ounglasks is made a judicial point with a resident Commissioner and Deputy Mar-shal, there is no authorized or direct communication with that point, and to avail himself of the district court tribunal a prisoner or litigant must go by way of San Francisco, dependent for the journey apon occasional and private transportation, and raveling a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, returning in the same manner. That, you will bremember, is a country of great distances and few accommodations. Why, Onnalaska is 1,200 miles in a direct line

method similar to that mentioned to reach "Alaska seems to be a pretty large country, Governor?" "About as large as all the States lying east of the Mississippi River," he laughed. "Yes, it is a much larger country, and a much

from Sitks, and the Fur Seal Islands, which

the Governor is directed to visit occasion.

ally, as though they were a few miles off the

coast, are 1,500 miles away, with no means

communication, unless it might be a

more important one, than is generally sup-"You have faith in its fature, then?" "Yes, great faith. I do not look upon it



make individual fortunes. But it has great promises for organized capital, which can supply intelligent management and machinery for great enterprises, and employ the native labor for the details of the work. a young girl, her successwas most pro- | timbered section, and the mining possibili ties, make Alaska an extremely important "Are the mines going te attract many in-

dividuals thre, as did those of California or "No; at least it is to be hoped they will

not. It would result not only in great disappointments but in great sufferings. The situation there is not what it was in the West twenty or forty years ago. Then a man could take his blankets and accontrements and toil along, lying down and sleeping comfortably wherever night found him. In Alaska the clin ate is very severe, either cold or wet, and besides, there is altogether different sort of mining there. There seems to be, so for as developed, but little placer mining, in which a man may dig up dirt with a pick and wash out gold with a pan. On the contrary the gold and silver seem to be in quartz rook. I recently examined one mine there, owned by some California parties, and found a scribed. It is about the size of Ohio, Indiana whole mountain, into which they had tun- and Illinois, and has about 9,000 population, neled a leng distance-a whole mountain, mind you, of gold bearing quartz. They are constructing for that mine the largest quartz

mill ever put up, and yet there will be the long row of islands stretching out to the enough of this one mountain to keep them running at least ten years, as hard as they

"And are there more of these mountains, "Apparently. I took a trip among the islands where this one is located, and though we could not conveniently land to make any close examinations, we could see with our glasses that many of the other mountains were of quartz, and it is reasonable to suppose that they may be of the same sort, hough any miner will tell you that there is no certainty of it,"

"But where is the labor coming from to do all the work needed for developing these have volcances in constant state of activity. mines and timer resources. The Indians The population of this division is about won't work, will they?"

"Yes. Seems strange, doesn't it? I confess that I, who had been accustomed to the ways of the Indians of the West generally, was greatly surprised to find those of Alaska



so different. They are not only will but anxious to work. It is really surprising to see the anxiety they have for employment. And they do not tire of it generally do. Those to which I have been accustomed usually work a few days and then conclude themseves sufficiently wealthy. Those of Alaska, however, want to earn money and learn to live like white men. They want 'Boston clothes' and Besten houses,' and all that sort of thing, You see they have three standards there, that of the natives, which they recognize as not up to those of the whites; that of which they call the King George men, and that of the Boston men. By the King George men they mean the English whom they used to they have gained a good deal of valuable information, besides some that is the reverse." "Have they improved under the influences of civilization, then?"

"Yes. The wav in which they take to the methods of civilized life is quite gratifying. They wear, those who can afford to, as good clothes as the average white man, the best that they can buy, live in as good houses as they can afford have carpets on their floors and good farniture in their bouses so far as they may. Boston journalism applies to the southern portion of the country where civi-Hzing influences have reached then. The cery great proportion of the country is with ome of it, probably, always remain so." "How long a trip is it to get there?"

"It usually occupies three weeks from San Francisco, as the steamers stop at a great many little points along the coast."

"Did you find the trip a pleasant one?" "Very. It is one, too, that a great many reople are going to take in the coming summers. It would be impossible to find a more are wonderful. An English gentieman and wife, who have traveled all over the world, visited there last summer and assured me that they had never, in their entire experience, found nothing to equal it." The Governor is very earnest in recom-mending improved facilities for the whites there, and the spread of civilization and in-telligence among the natives, who, he says, are anxious for an education as well as "Bosion man's clothes and houses.' It is a rather singular and quite fortunate circumstance that the report of Ivan Petroff,

the special agent of the Census Bureau, who

made a pretty thorough study of Alaska, should have been published just at this time. The eigth volume of the causus report, which is just being distributed, contains his report in full. He divides Alaska into six geographical divisious, as follows:

1. The Arctic division. In this he iucludes all of the extreme north of Alaska] above the section drained by the Yukon River; or, in other words, nearly all of Alaska that hes north of the Arctic Circle This section is about the size of the States of Objo, Indiana and Illinois combined, and embraces all the section whose streams run to the Arctic Ocean. In this region of almost eternal ice and snows live about 3 000 Esonimenz, who are growing less to number year from the effect of the visits of unprincipied traders, who barter them spirits for the whalebone, furs, wairus lvory and other articles of this sort, until their sole ambition is to obtain rum and indulge in debaucheries which are rapidly decimating their numbers. The interior of this vast section is little inhabited, save by mouse, reindeer. foxes and polar bears.

2 The Yokon division. This embraces the country drained by the Yukon River. which he describes as the greatest river in North America. The division lies next south of the Arcfic division. It is to habited he a race of Indians in the eastern section known as the Athabaskans and by a different race, of the Esquiments variety, in the western, or coast section. These races do ventures into the country occupied by the other, except accompanied by whites. The river is navigated by an occasional steamer with goods which are traded to the natives for the fur which they gather, smounting to about \$75,000 per year. They are bought by two California companies. The country. which along the river is well wooded, seems to be comparatively bare, swampy and valueless in the interior. The river swarms with salmon at certain periods of the year, at which time the native population swarm upon the shores, taking enough to last them as food for the yeer, buying some flour, tea and sugar from the traders. This section is as large as the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illipois and Kentucky. The popu-

lation is about 7,000, among the number being some twenty-five whites The Kuskovim division. This lies next south of the Yukon, and is the valley of another river, similar in its general features and class of population to the one just dethe number of whites being less than in the

4. The Aleutian division. This comprises

southwest from the mainland. The people here are of Eskimo origin, and support themselves by hunting the sea otter, the fur of which is very valuable. In some of the islands the hunters make as much as \$4 000 per year each. They spend their money freely for clothing, dressing in the latest fashion of "Boston clothing" when not at work, supporting churches and a few schools. They are quite extravagant in their expenditures in many cases. On the whole however their condition is so much better than those mentioned above as to appear quite

comfortable. They are much attaches to

their mode of life. Some of these islands

500 its area about that of Maryland and Delaware. 5. The Kadiak division. This comprises the section from the point where the line of islands begins, down the southern coast to etretches along the west coast of British

a very little agriculture.

Americs. It is about the size of Onio and Indiana, has a moderately mild climate so that potatoes and turnips are cultivated. The natives, known as "Thlinkits" or more commonly as Koleshes, are, with those of the Southeastern division still further south, the best class of Alaskan population. They have churches, established by the Russians long ago, and some degree of civilization, fairly comfortable houses and some ambition to live in "Boston men style." The population is 4,500, and supports itself by hunting, a little fishing and hunting of sea otter, and

6. The Southeastern division. This is the narrow neck of Alaska running down the west coast of British America, which was annexed to Alaska through the exertions of Baranof, about the beginning of the present century. It partakes of the character of the west coast of British America. It is densely wooded; mountainous, with mild climate, the thermometer seldom falling below zero. but with a great deal of "falling weather." rain and in summer and snow in winter. The mining possibilities, as to gold and silver and copper are very great here, and but for the difficulty of obtaining enough sunny weather to cure hay the prospects for stock raising would, it is said, be excellent. The area is about one-half that of Illinois, and the population about, 8,000, including 300 whites The native population is mostly of the "Thlinkit" or Kolosh race, and, as shown by the Governor's remarks above, are quick to learn the ways of civilization and anxious to accept them. It is in this section that the town of Sitks, the seat of government of that vast country, is situated. The "Castle," which is the present executive know during the times of the Hudson Bay | mansion, was formerly the residence of the For Company; by the Boston men they Russian American Company, and was then mean the Americans who have visited there | a well fortified building, with some diteen and from whom in the past fifteen years or twenty cannon commanding the approaches to the rocky elevation which it occupies.

Governor Kiakaid will remain here some ime looking after the needs of his domain, and possibly may remain here to meet his wife, who is en route with a Washington lady from Honolulu to this city.

The portrait of Mrs. Carlisle, the wife of peaker Carlisle, intended for this correswindence last week, did not "materialize" in time for use on that occasion, but rather han deprive the readers of seeing the face of this lady so highly bonored, it is given



GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. GELEGRATED NEWSPAPER MAN AND POPULAR

LECTURES. George Augustus Henry Sala, of the London Daily Telegraph, is one of the few newspaper men writing in English, who gets credit for all the good work he does. His contributions to the public press are generally signed "G. A. S.," as are now the "Echoes of the Week," in the Illustrated London News, for example; and, in case his contributions are unsigned, his literary methods are so well known that they never fail to be recognized by an appreciative pub-

As Mr. Sala is about to resume lecturing n the United States, it is safe to say that his usual good fortune follows him with regard to this means of popularity, Many readers will remember with pleasure his tour of 1879.

Journey Due North," "Twice Round the Clock." "Seven Sons of Mammon," "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," "Rome and Venice," and others. It is no disparagement to him to say that their style indicates the dash and horry of the newspaper correspondent. They are all of them, indubita and power in the scale of humanity each | bly clever, often brilliant showing wonderful mastery of language and picturesqueness of expression. The blography of Sala is soon related. He

Is a native of the ctty of Loudon, born 1828. the sen of an Italian father and an English woman of West Indian extraction. His mother was a favorite public singer. The hoy was clever and bright, and educated for an ertist. An anopaquerable bias towards literature led to the inevitable result. His earliest contributions seem to have been to Household Words, the charming weekly per odical edited by Charles Dickens. When All the Year Around succeeded that publication Mr. Sala was one of its most valued contributors. He founded and was the first editor of Temple Bar, still a prosperous shilong monthly magazine. His contributions not intermingle, and none of the one class | appear in other papers than those named

Mr. Sala visited America the first time it ISB es a correspondent for the Daily Telegraph, a paper with which he continues to be in regular connection. His book on this country appeared the next year. Other services to the Telegraph include trips to Algeria in 1864 and 1875: letters from the Paris Exposition, 1867; from the seat of war between France and Germany in the principal campaigns of 1870 71; from Spain, Morocco and Venice in 1875, and from Russia in 1876. Few pens have covered a larger area of "live" subjects than that of Mr. Sala, who writes with the case and grace of one to the manner born.

The figure of this veteran scribe was formed for strength and endurance. An active life, many changes and the habits of a good liver leave Mr. Sala still a strong

While we do not grant all that our suffrage friends claim touching their agency in the industrial advancement of women, it is unquestionable that much of the wonderful change in that particular which toe last few decades have seen is due to the agitation of the woman suffragists. - Chicago Advance.

PRESIDENTS' WIVES.

They All Loved Wisely and Well.

the First Three Presidents Married Wi gwa-Some Romantie Courtships-A Cruel Slander Caused the Death of Mrs dackson.

Washington Correspondence.]

Martha Skeltop, the beautiful wife of the

red-headed and freckled Jefferson, had been dead nineteen years before her husband was elected President. Rachel Donelson, the wife of the hot headed but courtly Ja kson, had her dresses made to take her place as m stress of the executive mansion, but died the little neck of Alaska land which | three months before Old Hickory was inaugmaled. Hannah Hoes, the consort of the foxy Miss Nancy Van Buren, lay in her grave seventeen years before Jackson made Van Buren his successor, and President Harrison died in office before his wife came to Washington.

The Presidents' wives now living are Mrs. Polk, at Nashville; Mrs. Grant, in New Jersey; Mrs. Hayes, in Fremont, and Mrs. Garfield, in Cleveland. Of these the widows-Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Garfielddraw from the Government pensions of \$5,-

Mrs. Zach Taylor died in Louisiana during the same administration for which her hushand was elected. She opposed her husband's being a candidate, and would have nothing to do with the social life of the capitol. Abigail Fillmore died at Willard's Hotel here about one month after her husband finished his term. The hard work of the White House bastened her decease, Mrs. Lincoln lay ill at the White House for a long time after her husband's death. and Andrew Johnson did much of his first executive business at the Treasuary Department. Mrs. Letitia Christian Tyler is the only President's wife who has died in the White House. Martha Washington died two years after the death of her husband at Mount Vernon, where Washington died in 1799. She shut herself up in an attic chamber and cut a hole in the door for her cat. she saw no one and lived without a fire, and had she lived to-day she would have been deemed slightly crazy. Anigait Adams' heaith failed her after she bad lived about four months in the White House. She left it and went back to Massachu-eus, and died there seed 74. Dolly Madison was driven from Washington when the British burned the Capital in 1814, but the sbock did not kill her. She returned here to live after her usuand's death, and she died at 77, la 1849 Mrs. John Quincy Adams slan fived to be 77

went to serve as Minister. it is a curious last that the first three Presidents married widows. The stories of their courtshire abound in romance. George Washington was a Colonel on his way to Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia. when he was stopped by an old planter frierd and asked to stay over night. He replied his hosiness was organt and a scoptage of any kind was impossible. His friend then cited the virtues and beauties a beautiful widow of 26 years in such glowing terms that Colones Washington decided to take dinner and see the paragon. He was so delighted that he stayed all night, and on toe Mme Curtis, whose maiden name was Martha

the was married at 22 and was born, edu-

cated and marmed in London. John Quinev

Acen's was engaged to her tures years before

he married her, and her first tone after her

wedding was to Berlin, where Mr. Adams

years when she married him, and she was only thirty-seven years old at the time. She was ten years Jefferson's wife, and in that period had six children by him. It is said that she was much courted, and two of Jefferson's rivals met on her doorstep a day or two before the latter's engagement. The heard sounds of music within, and soon found that Jefferson was singing a love song to the young widow while she played an accompaniment on the harp. They concluded not to press their suit, and left with their

Dolly Madison's parents were Virginia Quakers, who freed their slaves and went to Philadelphia to live. Here, at nineteen years, Dolly, a demure Quakeress, married John Todd, a quaker lawyer, who died when she was twenty three years old, and left her a pretty widow. In less than a year she married again, and this time Mr. Madison, who was a member of Congress. She was thirtyseven years old when her husband became

Andrew Jackson's wife's first husband's name was Robards, and she was only sixteen years old when she married him. Robards was a jealous fellow, and of an exceedingly ugly disposition. Rachel Robards separated from him, and got what both Jackson and she thought a valid divorce before she was married to Jackson. She was about twentytwo years old at this time, and the circumstances of their union created no general remark over the country. Nevertneless, almost forty years later, during the campaigu for the Presidency, the matter was dug up, and it was charged that Jackson had married her before she was legally divorced from Captain Robards. The story is too long to would rest in the morning Andrew Jackson was the second widower President. Jetferron came before him, and after bim came Mar in Van Buren, John Tyler and Coester

The only bachelor President the congtry has ever had is James Buchanan, who respecied the woman who jitted him when he was a young men too much to ever marry another.

Martin Van Boren was a green lawver when he married his wife. Hannah, She was of good family and was a few months older than her hasband. The two had gone to school together as children, and their engenement was a long one. They were married as soon as Van Buren's law practice would warrant it. Their married life, tike that of the Je ersons, lasted only ten years. When John Tyler married his first wife he was twenty-three years old and she was twenty-two. He had tong been in love with per, and had courted her for five years. "Still," says his son, General Tyler, "he never ventured to even kiss her band until three weeks before the marriage, on his last visit to her prior to the wedding." John Tyler was at this time a young lawyer, and he bad already served a term or two in the Legislature. He was Governor Tyler's son. and his wife was one of the flowers of the F. F. Y.'s. She was an Episcopalian and was a beautful woman. President Tyler's second wife was a Catholic. She lived with President Tyler seventeen years and had sons and eaughters.

President Fillmore was a wool-carder and his wife was a school teacher when they feli in love. Both were poor, and Fillmore, after studying law and moving to Buffalo, did not see his affianced wife for three years, because he was too poor to pay the fare of the 150 miles which lay between them. Mrs. Fittmore was two years older than her husband. and she was twenty-eight years old when their marriage took place. She died in 1853. Presiden Fillmore survived her twenty-one

Livears, and married the woman who, it is

said, became incane before she died. Mrs. Fillmore was a preacher's daugnter, and so were Abigail Adams and Mrs. Frank Pierce. She was the same age as Mrs Pillmore at the time of her marriage, and her groom was a Member of Congress when he married her. Mrs. Pierce was somewhat like Mrs. Heyes in the rigid piety with which she observed Sunday at the White House. It was her custom to ask the employes to go to church. She did not like society, and she made the Executive Mension as far as possible a Chris-

tign home for her family.

Mrs. Lincoln wore a wedding ring given her by the President, on which was engraved, love is Eternal" She was a Kentucky eirl, who had gone to live with a sister in Springfield, Ill. Here she met Lincoln, the young laws er. and the two were married, and began life as boarders, paying for their secommodation \$1 s week.

Edza McCardie was seventeen years old when she married the North Carolina tailor who had settled in Greenville, Tenn. His name was Andrew Johnson, and he was ust of age. She possessed more learning than her husband, and the two worked together, though she did not, as reported, teach him his letters. When, after many years he became President she was too ill to do the honors of the White House, and her daughter took her place.

Mrs. Julia Dent, President Grant's wife, comes from an old family, and her great grandfather was the Surveyor General of Maryland General Grant met her at St. Louis, and was engaged to her four years before he married her. During this time the Mexican war intervened, and she was twety three years old when the wedding took place. Mrs. Hayes is a Chillicothe girl. President Hayes made love to her while she was going to school at Cincinnati, and married her after two years' courtship. General Garfield was also associated with his wife during her school days, and there had been a long acquaintance; before their engagement in 1856. Such is a brief history of the loves of the Presidents. As far as we know they seem to have been singularly happy in their love affairs.



PRINCESS SEATRICE, OF ENGLAND. UST BETROTHED TO PRINCE HENRY OF BATTEN.

BERG, AND TO BE MARRIED NEXT SPRING.

The eighth and youngest child of Queen Victoria the Princess Beatrice, was born April 14, 1857. She is a thoroughly educated and accomplished girl, and possesses more than usual ability as an artist. way back become engaged to her. This was Her life has been singularly quiet and uneventful. For fifteen years past Jefferson's wife had been a widow for four | she has been the almost daily companion of her mother. The English people consider her a martyr to maternal selfishness, and now that her marriage is announced to take place next spring, under conditions which will insure the continuance of her attendance upon the old Queen, public opinion loudly condemns the ar rangement. Beatrice is a favorite with the masses, who despise the young fellow to whom she has become engaged, because he is willing to permit her assumption of the wifely position while burdened with the bumdrum duties of the last daughter and mother's companion. Nor are our English cousins any better

pleased with Prince Henry of Battenberg because he is poor and expects to settle down as a pensioner on the British Government to the tune of \$30,000 a year additional to a dowry of \$150,000, both of which Parliament will be expected to vote within the next few weeks for the use of him and his bride.
Although the bridegroom to be is one of the handsomest men in Europe, said to be worthy in every respect, and an exemplary soldier as Lieutenant of the First Regiment of the Prussian Gardes du Corps, he is the most unpopular man now in the United Kingdom. While he backs in the smiles of his future mother-in-law, startling expressions of contempt are seen and heard everywhere in Great Britain and Ireland, for the "German pauper" who is about to make a popular Princess his wife, as is alleged without due regard to either his or her proner dignity, and with the expectation of being maintained at the expense of rejeat here. It is enough to say that Mrs. | the tax-payer. The trouble is aggravated by Jackson was cruelly slandered, and that this | the knowledge that Queen Victoria is en irwas one of the causes of her death. Sae was | wously rich, and, as appears in the prem-The principal of Mr. Sala's books are not anxious to come to Washington, and ises, very willing to out on other shoulders once said to a friend: 'I assure you I would then her own the expense of maintaining rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my her daughter, while still enjoying the solace God than dwell in that palace in Washing of her society. With characteristic better ton." Andrew Jackson dearly loved his wife, | indyment, the Prince of Wales has dicided and there is a tradition at the White House to decline asking for a grant for his elder that he never went to bed without taking a | 815 who bes attained his majority, knowing locket boiding her picture from his bosom | quite well that the demand for money for and proping it up against his Bible so that it | Searrice and her hasband will be more than would be the first object on which his eyes | enough to severely strain the hardly tried and declining strength of what is known at royaltv.

Mr. Labouchers and other radical editors condemn royal parsumony without stint in the employment of foroible language. He bas also formed a coalition with other Ratecal numbers of Parliament for the purpose of opposing the appropriation He says he has nine votes to start with, and that if he can not kill the measure, he can at least expose the shabbiness of the Queen's action in asking for a small fortune for a couple of young seople who, after all, are going to live in palaces already paid for and maintained by the people.

The Princers Beatrice has been the norinirrement embject of such gossio as ail wo men and possibly all men, delight to frent, In 1877 she was reported to have "fallen in love' with a young man who has since attained distinction as a preacher. The eminent success of Canon Duckworth in the church is attributed to his having resisted the fescinations of the Princess when engaged to one of her instructors. There seems to be no question that her marriage to the Prince Imperial of France had been determined upon by the mothers of the young people, whooften drink a dish of tea together. Among other eligible men who are said to have aspired to the hand of this fair damsel when she was younger than she is now, are Prince Oscar of Sweden, Amedes, late King of Spain, and Louis of Battenberg, an elder brother of the young man who has actually engaged her maiden troth. The belief is general that but for the English law which forbids marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Prince Louis of Hesse, who had been the husband of Queen Victoria's dangbter Alica, would have taken Restrice in second nuptials.

"There's no love lost between us." This vindictive speech was made by dyspepsia re-tiring from the field fairly whipped out by Victoria Pills, and it was echoed by headache and constipation who slosely followed

SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

The Market Commenced With a Room, and all Efforts to Depress Are Not Successful to a Great Extent-The Usual Dodges Tried.

Carrago, Jan. 10.-It has been another week of great excitement on 'Change, and fuctuations to values have been frequent and wide, though the tendency all around has been pretty generally upward. Wheat started with a boom, said to have been engineered by the Wercehoffer crowd in New York, partly, of course, with the hope of pocketing good winnings here, and partly slee to sid s bull movement in the Granger Stocks as Gotham. Big lecal operators, including John Nelson, Schwartz, and John Lester joined in an the long side, and even Armour is said to have taken a few good-sized lo's through Baxter, Out. side orders came in from every little country speculator who ever did any business have and values climbed along skyward After a fair advance was recorded, however, holders commenced filling up ton

however, holders commenced hims up the "lambs" and laying away their winnings. Then, following the same old tactics, they went in to pound the market down and shake out the new holders of the grain. The visible supply statement aided them, as it showed an increase and caused talk that perhaps, after all, the grain in sight had not yet reached its maximum. Cables, too, about this time turned weak, and, as the trade figured it was time for a reaction, there was little difficulty was time for a reaction, there was little difficulty in forcing a drop Yet it was short-lived. Even while doing all they could to depress the market. Filly Murray and Lynn had half a dozen broken in the pit picking up all the stuff thrown over. Receipts were smaller than for some months, and while advices from the interior told of a free movement, it had no effect, it being generally believed that henceforth farmers' deliveries would be absorbed by the local milling demand. This, together with the knowledge that the sailures reported in New York were without toundation, in fact created confidence and induced good buying by conservative men. Cable advices also strengthened up again in response to the better tone here, and the general belief is that those under the market have got a good hold and backed by public sentiment, propose to push it for all it is worth. Business men report the outlook more favorable for all branches of trade, and many think higher values for good products the first and most important step toward general prosperity. "This feeling" said W. L. Bodman. "attracts

plenty of buyers with money, and since the vol-ume of speculation on the bull side has grown to such large proportions, any sharp breaks in values are likely to be quickly recovered."

Corn also has shown p enty of life and activity.

Traders early made up their mind that corn ought. to go up in company with wheat and provisions, and that there was not much danger of being overburdened with supplies if prices were several cents higher. Hence there was a good deal of confident buying and even when wheat broke corn remained comparatively steady. Receipts have been more liberal but the percentage of

"contract" was less.

Kent, Hutch, Armour and the other packers have stopped bearing the product to affect the price of hogs and turned buils to make a market or their leabulactures. This with one of two sags later on to shake out tailers has been the usual mode of operations each season, with the

exception of last year. o. L. Warner, Undertaker. Furnisher and Ambaima.

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